

*Attalea funifera*. (Phoenicaceae.) Seeds of the piassava palm from Bahia, Brazil. "A large, pinnate-leaved palm, found in certain sections of the state of Bahia. It is valuable because of the fiber which it furnishes, as well as for its hard, black fruits, which are used to make buttons. The oily kernel, elliptical and nearly two inches in length, is used as an article of food by the natives of the poorer classes. Piassava fiber is an important article of export at Bahia, and the manufacture of piassava brooms forms an industry of considerable extent. The fiber is extracted from the leaf stalks, and is coarse, stiff and cinnamon brown in color." (Dorsett, Popenoe, and Shamel introduction.)

*Campomanesia fenzliana*. (Myrtaceae.) 37834. Plants of a guabiroba from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Purchased of Eickhoff, Carneiro, Leao & Co. "A small Brazilian myrtaceous tree with foliage remarkably similar to that of some of the European oaks. The common name 'guabiroba', which is applied to it, is also given, with various minor variations such as 'gabi-roba' and 'guabiraba', to several fruits of the two allied genera *Abbevillea* and *Campomanesia*. Although occasionally reaching a height of from 30 to 35 feet, the guabiroba as commonly seen in gardens is a tree of from 20 to 25 feet in height, rather sparsely foliated, with elliptical-ovate entire leaves about two inches in length, the veins depressed on the dorsal surface, prominent on the ventral surface. The fruits greatly resemble small guavas, being from three-fourths to one inch in diameter, oblate in form, the apex crowned by a large disk and prominent 5-parted calyx. In color they are orange yellow when fully ripe, the surface slightly wrinkled and covered with a thick tomentum or down. The skin is thin, and surrounds a layer of granular light yellow pulp which encloses the seeds and the soft pulp in which they are embedded. The flavor is similar to that of the guava, but frequently a little stronger. The principal use to which the fruits are put is the manufacture of jams and jellies. The tree seems likely to prove suitable for cultivation in south Florida and southern California." (Dorsett, Popenoe, and Shamel introduction.)

*Citrus grandis*. (Rutaceae.) 37724. Plant of a seedless pomelo from Siam. Presented by Mr. Harry Boyle, Assistant Horticulturist, Department of Agriculture, Philippine Islands. "On September 13 the writer proceeded to the Nakoi Chisii district where the finest pomelo orchards are located. The largest of these was owned by a Chinese planter and contained about 20 hectares, three-fourths of